

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Boykott, Sperre und Aussperrung. Eine sozialrechtliche Studie. By Professor Maschke. (Jena: Gustav Fischer. 1911. Pp. 341. 9 m.)

The significance of this book lies in the fact that it is an attempt to bring the subjects of boycott, strike and lockout under scientific analysis from the standpoint of society and law. It is, as its title indicates, a social juristic study; and as such it is necessarily a difficult and complicated undertaking involving not one but many problems. Although important and promising substantial reward to the reader who will make his way through its pages, it will require both courage and patience to master its course of reasoning. It is characteristically German in conception and in style of presentation.

The treatise is divided into approximately four equal parts. In Part I the author considers the underlying juristic principles; in Part II he examines the boycott, strike and lockout as a means of compulsion (Zwangsmittel); in Part III boycott, strike and lockout are considered as a means of restraint or repression (Repressions-mittel); and in Part IV the operation (Durchführung) of the boycott, strike and lockout is examined.

Isaac A. Loos.

The State University of Iowa.

NEW BOOKS

Arnot, P. Die Heimarbeit im rhein-mainischen Wirtschaftsgebiet. (Jena: Fischer. 1911. 9.25 m.)

Bird, M. Woman at work. A study of the different ways of earning a living open to women. (London: Chapman & Hall. 1911. 5s.)

Bradbury, H. B. Bradbury's rules of pleading in actions at law etc. (New York: The Banks Law Publishing Co. 1911. Pp. lxxiv, 1865. \$8.50.)

There is a special chapter on the New York employers' liability and workmen's compensation acts, with the texts of the acts, and forms of notices and complaints thereunder.

Bray, R. Boy labour and apprenticeship. (London: Constable. 1911. Pp. 260. 5s.)

Breton, J. L. Les maladies professionnelles. Encyclopédie parlementaire des sciences politiques et sociales. (Paris: Dunod & Pinat. 1911. 3.50 fr.)

CLARK, L. D. The law of the employment of labor. (New York: Macmillan. 1911. Pp. 373. \$1.60.)

To be reviewed.